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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

—The use of the electric telegraph in Arctic exploration is a suggestion lately made by the superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company at San Francisco, and the plan seems an excellent and practical one. By such aid sledge parties could be kept in constant communication with the main body of the expedition. The wires would be made as light as possible, and laid along the snow or ice, or the frozen ground, either of which would sufficiently insulate the wires without the use of the usual poles and glass insulators.

—In Carlyle's "Reminiscences" he tells us of his dyspepsia, and how he once rode sixty miles to Edinburg, "to consult a doctor, having at last reduced my complexities to the single question: Is this disease curable by medicine; or is it chronic, incurable except by regimen, if even so? This question I earnestly put; got the response: 'It is all tobacco, sir; give up tobacco.' Gave it instantly and strictly up. Found, after long months, that I might as well have ridden sixty miles in the opposite direction, and poured my sorrows into the long, hairy ear of the first jackass I came upon, as into this select medical man's, whose name I will not mention."

—For preserving the natural colors of dried flowers and plants, this process has been recommended by German scientists. Dissolve one part of salicylic acid in six hundred parts of alcohol, heat the solution to boiling in a shallow dish, and draw the plant through it slowly; shake off any excess of liquid, dry between blottering paper, and press in the usual manner. Natural colors are said to be thus preserved in greater perfection than by other processes.

—An account was recently given to the British Royal Society of the transplanting of a bone, the first successful instance of the kind ever recorded. A piece of diseased bone had to be removed from the arm of a boy of three years in a Glasgow infirmary. Fifteen months after the operation no new bone formation had appeared, and the experiment of bone grafting was undertaken. On three different occasions portions of human bone were transplanted, the grafts being taken from patients from whom wedges of bone had to be removed for the purpose of straightening their limbs. These wedges were divided into many small pieces and placed in the child arm. The fragments grew together and adhered to the bone of the arm above and below, ultimately converting a useless arm into a thoroughly useful one by the formation of a complete bone.

—Some conception of the enormous energy of the human heart may be formed when it is considered that a good climber can only ascend 9,000 feet in nine hours—that is, working continuously for a considerable time, can only raise his own weight 1,000 feet an hour—while the work done by the heart is equivalent to raising its own weight (ten ounces) 13,860 feet high every hour. A still more striking illustration of the great power of this little organ may be found by comparing it with the most powerful engine ever made by man—the "Bavarian" locomotive of the Vienna and Triest railway—which can only raise itself through 2,700 feet an hour. That is, its energy is less than one-fifth that of the human heart. Of course, the actual work done, both by engine and climber, is much greater in amount than that done by the heart; but relative to weight, the energy of the heart far exceeds the other two.

—The increasing applications of electricity have given peculiar interest to the attempts that have been made to store up electric currents for use when desired. The latest innovation is due to M. Faure, who has modified with remarkable success the secondary battery of Gaston Plante. The apparatus consists of two sheets of lead coated with minium (the lead oxide usually known as "red lead") and rolled together in a spiral, being kept apart by a layer of felt, and then placed in a vessel of dilute acid. When a current is passed into this cell the minium on one plate is reduced to metallic lead, that on the other is oxidized to the state of peroxide. These actions are reversed while the charged cell is being discharged. According to M. Reynier, one of these cells made large enough to weight about 175 pounds may store up energy sufficient to furnish afterward one horse power of work for an hour. The energy thus "bottled" may be preserved intact for a considerable time, always ready for use.

—Nearly every year there falls in some part of the world a greater or less quantity of fine yellow powder, which fall is popularly believed to be a shower of sulphur. Investigation, however, shows the powder to be the fine pollen of a species of pine tree. The pollen grains float easily in the air, and are often carried by gales a thousand miles. When they fall on snow the effect is often startling.

—Considerable changes in the water-level of several lakes in California and Oregon are reported. It is stated that Goose lake, thirty miles long, was nearly dry in 1853 and 1854, but contained ten feet of water in 1870, and its depth has since been increasing. Clear lake is also ten feet deeper than in 1864; while Lulie lake, in the same region, is now ten or fifteen feet higher than then.

"You must love Miss Lawrence very much," said Jack to Miss Dashie as they left that lady whom they had just met on the street; "you gave her a most rapturous kiss on the cheek," and Miss Dashie replied, "I despise her!" "Then why such a kiss?" "Why, didn't you see? She was terribly painted, and I made a spot on her cheek with that kiss that will let everybody who sees her into the secret of her elegant complexion." Women are queer creatures!

The United States Consul at Bremen, in drawing attention to the widespread counterfeiting of American goods in German markets, says that the German imitators have been ably seconded by many American manufacturers failing to maintain their original standard of excellence.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

Hon. T. C. Park, for many years prosecuting attorney in the city of Boston, gives as his opinion that ninety-nine per cent of the crimes committed in that city are due to the use of intoxicating drinks.

But it is said in answer to this that the Government derives large revenues from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and that therefore we should not interfere by cutting it off or restricting it.

It is true that, under the provisions of a law which passed Congress and was approved by the Executive, we did, during the fifteen years from 1873 to 1877, receive into the Treasury of the United States, from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, on an average between forty and fifty millions dollars annually, besides custom duties on imported liquors; but how much money did we really save out of it, when, by a glance at the other side, we find that every dollar we put into the Treasury from this source cost us at least thirty, by the terrible losses it inflicted upon our people. Dr. Hargreaves most effectually disposes of this argument, and put the whole matter in its true light, when, speaking of the miserable pittance received by the Government by way of revenue as an offset for all the losses and misery it brings upon the country, he says:

What else have we for all these millions spent for drink, besides this revenue! We have drunkenness with its follies, its revels, its obscenity, its beastliness, crime and taxation. These drinks are marshalled enemies against civilization, liberty, justice, humanity, morality, and religion. In addition to all these we have also poverty with all its attendant evils; ignorance with its vulgarity, brutishness, and vices; crime of every degree; accidents on sea and land; idiocy, insanity, madness, disease, premature old age, and death.

The cost to this country for liquor drink, and the care of its victims, would pay the National debt once every year.

Judge Pitman says: Intemperance is the most prolific source of disease and vice, culminating in insanity, premature death, infecting the whole social atmosphere with physical and moral malaria. It wastes our resources, increases our taxes, diminishes our productive capacity, degrades labor and destroys home, fills our alms-houses with paupers and our prisons with criminals: it is the strongest and the unfailing ally of every vice that makes bad ones.

To which the Hon. Charles H. Joyce adds: Not only this, sir, but it corrupts elections, disgraces legislators, soils the judicial ermine, enervates, palsies, and restrains the executive arm of the law, while it endangers and seriously threatens our national prosperity as well as our national standing and reputation.

The effort to secure a prohibitory amendment to the constitution before the people of this State has failed. The measure passed the House by 159 to 59. When it came up in the Senate, and after having three amendments tacked on to it—one of which was to "reimburse manufactures"—the farce was ended June 1st by a vote of 16 for and 24 against the measure. If it had passed the Assembly this year it would have had to pass the next, to be elected in November, 1882, before it could go to the people. This action will delay it two years at least. It should be remembered that the Representative from this town voted against the bill. Let us see that he does not have the opportunity to do so again. When the people get sufficiently awakened they will put more good men at Harrisburg. The change is coming.

The Washington *Sentinel*, brewers' organ, addresses an open letter of remonstrance to President Garfield, and urges him to recall his appointment of an Indiana "German-American" as consul-general at Berlin, because, though of German origin, he is a temperance man. In a bitter attack upon Mr. Kahlo the *Sentinel* says:

"Mr. Kahlo is otherwise objectionable, and his appointment, having as a German given the casting vote for a prohibitory constitutional amendment in the Indiana Legislature, is regarded on that account as an insult to every German-American in the country. To send such a white raven to Berlin as consul-general will be quite amusing to the Berliners."

The report of the executive committee to the convention of the United States Brewers' Association, held in Chicago, on May 11 and 12th, contains the following:

"In conclusion, your committee present as their opinion, which has been more or less stated in the public press, that the signs of the times indicate that the politico-moral question of the rising generation will be the prohibition of all intoxicating liquors, just as the abolition of slavery was that of the past; therefore it behooves to use every means to maintain in its proper position the malt liquor interests of the United States, and to this question they earnestly direct your attention."

The liquor bill of the people of this country for the thirteen years from 1860 to 1872, including a very moderate estimate of the amount paid for liquor not taxed, was $9,040,000,000, being over $800,000,000 more than the total war expenses of the National Government, the loyal States, and the Confederate government all together, in the war of the rebellion.

After a glance at these figures, need any man be surprised that we were overtaken by the commercial panic in 1873, or that we had prostrate business, depressed labor, and hard times after that?

Talking to a reporter of the *Tribune*, Goldwin Smith said: "The Canadian Constitution, like yours, is a cross between Federalism and Nationality. Canada, as well as the United States, is a democracy, though she has a trifle of monarchy stuck on her head. The structure of society on both sides of the line is the same and exercises the same influence on the Government. The monarchial forms make no difference. The benefits and the hopes, the difficulties and the dangers of democracy are identical in both countries. In one or two respects we have the advantage of you. Our Judges are appointed for life or during good behavior, and are perfectly independent. Contested elections with us are tried by the Judges, and with unimpeachable fairness; whereas the decision of a contested election by a party vote, which I witnessed the other day in your House of Representatives, was as bad as anything that ever took place in the British House of Commons in the most corrupt times."

THE FLOWN BIRD.

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

The maple's leaves are whirled away:
The depths of the great pines are stirred;
Night settles on the sullen day,
As in its nest the mountain bird.
My wandering feet go up and down,
And back and forth from town to town,
Through the lone woods and by the sea,
To find the bird that fled from me;
I followed, and I follow yet—
I have forgotten to forget.

My heart goes back, but I go on,
Through summer heat and winter snow;
Poor heart we are no longer one,
But are divided by our woe!
Go to the nest I built and call—
She may be hiding after all.
The empty nest, if that remains,
And leave me in the long, long rains,
My sleeves with tears are always wet—
I have forgotten to forget.

Men know my story, but not me—
For such fidelity, they say,
Exists not—such a man as he
Exists not in the world to-day!
If his light bird has flown the nest,
She is no worse than all the rest,
Constant they are not—only good
To bill and coo, and hatch the brood
He has but one thing to regret—
He has forgotten to forget.

All day I see the ravens fly,
I hear the sea-birds scream all night;
The moon goes up and down the sky,
The sun comes in with ghastly light,
Leaves whirl, white flakes about me blow—
Are they spring blossoms, or the snow?
Only my hair? Good-bye, my heart,
The time has come for us to part,
Be still! You will be happy yet—
For death remembers to forget.

GEORGE STEPHENSON.

The life of George Stephenson, the one hundredth anniversary of whose birth has just been celebrated in England, is well worth the careful study of the young. It is one of those lives which stand out an abiding testimony to the fact that poverty and lowly condition in early life cannot keep down one who is patient, persistent and persevering. Over the door of one of the large private banking houses in England hangs a sign in the shape of a satchel. The founder of the house went from the provinces to London, with his whole wardrobe in a satchel and his whole wealth in a single piece of silver, worth sixty cents of American money. The sign over the door is intended to preserve the memory of that incident. But the banker was not as useful a man, perhaps, as was Stephenson. The latter was born in the colliery village of Wylam, in Northumberland, England. His father was a laboring man and his home a single room in a small laborer's cottage. When nine years old, George earned four cents a day tending a widow's cow. Then we find him working as helper to his father, who was a fireman at a colliery, when George was still so little he had to hide from the overseer, earning twelve cents a day—becoming a full fireman when fifteen, at twenty-four cents a day—then an engine man at seventeen, ranking his father, who became his son George's firemen—regarding himself as "a made man for life" when his wages were raised to three dollars a week—without knowledge of the alphabet even when he was eighteen years old—taking lessons when approaching manhood, in spelling and reading three nights in the week at the village night school at six cents a week—pursuing his lessons at the colliery fire, and doing "sums" on his piece of slate, or with chalk on the side of a coal wagon—eking out his scanty wages in his scanty leisure time by mending and making shoes for his fellow workmen, cutting out their clothes for the needles of their wives, cleaning and mending clocks, unloading ballast from coal barges, making last for shoemakers, at all of which he became a master hand.

In spite of all all these labors and the many difficulties which surrounded him, he turned his attention to the improvement of locomotive, or travelling engines, as he called them, and he was soon renowned over all the world as the great railroad builder and engineer of his time. He did not invent the locomotive—he did not construct the first engine that traveled over land; others, and particularly Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, had done that some time before. But he took the locomotive when it was a useless and almost rejected thing and made it a power for man's service.

Stephenson's first engine was, after much labor and anxiety, and frequent alterations, placed upon the Killingworth Railway, on the 25th of July, 1814, and on an ascending grade of 1 in 450, drew eight loaded carriages of thirty tons weight, at about four miles an hour, and for some time after continued regularly at work. From this point Stephenson's success seemed to have been assured. He acquired fame and wealth. He was called three times to Belgium and once to Spain as consulting engineer. After years of useful service to his fellow-men—service that has placed his name on the world's bede roll of fame—he died at Tapton, Au. 12, 1848.

People Who Patronize Pawnbrokers.—Many people believe that pawnbrokers are patronized by the poor only, but well known brokers and business men of good standing frequently come here to pawn valuable watches, diamonds, studs and the like. They generally redeem them after a short time, and account for their absence to their friends by stating that the articles named are at the jeweler's for repair. A couple of years ago a lady living in a brownstone mansion uptown sent out cards of invitation for a grand party, but at the last moment her husband could not supply funds for the entertainment. She came here in her carriage, bringing the family silver and valuable jewels. She didn't come in herself, but sent a confidential servant with a note stating that he was authorized by his mistress to obtain a certain sum of money on the goods. The demand was large, but I knew the lady and felt sure the things would be redeemed. The original programme was carried out, the supper being ordered from a famous caterer, who supplied china, silver, etc., and none of the five hundred guests suspected that their smiling hostess had her pocket-book stuffed full of pawn tickets.—*Interview in the New York Sun.*

A class of twenty-five Chinese students is receiving instruction in telegraphy at Hartford, Conn., and many of the members are apt pupils. The other day one of them had assigned to him the task of learning the telegraphic code of symbols for the alphabet, figures, etc. He began his task after breakfast and by noon had mastered it completely. Their teacher says that in all his experience of fifteen years he had never before known the task to be accomplished in so short a time. This fall the advanced students to the number of twenty, probably, will be sent to China, where they will be employed in practical work on lines which the Chinese Government contemplates establishing, or in acting as instructors of classes of their countrymen in the telegraphic system.

From the Philadelphia Press.

POETRY AND PROSE.

There comes on spicy Southern breezes a romantic story, which, if true, is only another illustration that truth is sometimes stranger than fiction. It is, in brief, that fifty years ago a pretty Vermont girl, Mary Burt Howe by name, engaged to Robert Fletcher, became suspicious of the latter's faithfulness, and in a fit of jealousy suddenly left the green hills of her native land for Boston, where she shipped as stewardess of a vessel bound for Liverpool. But unpropitious winds drove the vessel on the coast of North Carolina and wrecked it, drowning nearly everybody, but washing Mary Burt Howe and a little bundle of her dry goods (then wet) to shore. On the shore were a few noble savage aborigines who treated her kindly and did not steal her clothes nor offer to marry her, but fearing, perhaps, that they might do both if she stayed long enough to get well acquainted, she soon took her bundle and struck inland to look for work. She got it at a farm-house in the hill country, giving herself out as "Mary Burt, a lady, who had come there because it pleased her to do so, and more that this concerned no one but herself." She was treated as an equal, gave abundant satisfaction, and had offers of marriage from some of the young Tar Heels, but declined them all. For awhile, like so many other Yankee girls, she taught school, then grew moody and melancholy, took part of her earnings and bought a secluded little mountain farm, had a log hut built, and then, for many, many years, with some chickens, a cow, a dog and a cat, lived almost the life of a recluse, seeing no human beings sometimes for weeks. At length the wandering editor of the *Asheville Citizen*, in search of recreation and fish, chanced that way, made her acquaintance and wormed part of her story from her. This he published, of course, and a Vermont exchange copied it, and this fell into the hands of Robert Fletcher, now a rich man and still unmarried. He struck a bee-line at once for Asheville, hunted out the *Citizen* editor and persuaded or hired him as a guide to the mountain retreat of Mary Burt. Mary didn't know him; but it is, perhaps, needless to say, soon found him out. Explanations followed, they "kissed and made up," and were married on the spot, or not far away.

But before Mary became Mrs. Fletcher, at Mr. F's suggestion, as he was to return to Vermont and had no further use for North Carolina real estate, she executed a deed of her mountain home to the lucky editor whose advertisement had done so much for her, stipulating only that he should take excellent care of the dog and cat while they lived, and once a year at least should fish and hunt among the hills where they had so happily met by chance. Then she asked her husband to take her down to the coast where she was wrecked in the long, long ago. On the spot stands now a big hotel with all the modern improvements. Mr. Fletcher who had seen grand hotels before, was not much impressed, but to his wife it was an Aladdin's palace. To get water by turning a faucet, and to send it off without carrying, was amazing. But gas light was more than she could endure—she declared there must be witchcraft about it—and refused absolutely to have it lit in her room. And after a day or two of bewildering experiences the happy old couple turned their faces toward the green hills of Vermont.

Now it will be said by some quite young people, "What a romantic story! How happy that couple will be!" But it is best not to draw conclusions hastily. Let us take a philosophical view. Mr. Robert Fletcher has incurred a serious risk. His love for the girl was no doubt genuine; but how about the temper of the young woman who could be so unreasonably jealous as to desert him and home and friends without a word of explanation and had the "grit" to hide herself fifty years? "Spunky" hardly expresses the situation. But then, again, during these fifty years Robert Fletcher was growing in mental stature; his now wife stood still. This happens often enough with quite young couples when "smart" but rather inconsiderate young fellows marry nice girls of their own set, who thereafter are kept by family cares in doors, read little and see less, even of society, while the husband, by daily contact with the world and business or thoroughly scholarly pursuits, grows rapidly and soon leaves his wife far behind. The poetry ends a little prematurely—the prose lasts. Out of this grows "incompatibility of temper" and tastes, and finally divorce suits in more cases than is at first apparent. But when a quick-tempered girl has turned recluse, lives in a log cabin forty years or more, seeing no human beings for weeks at a time, her society confined to a dog, a cat, chickens and a cow, virtually dead to the great world and its rapid strides in at least intellectual growth, dwelling only in the narrow realm of a brief past, and when at three score and ten she marries her early lover, but is still so obstinate as to refuse to trust her husband to burn gas in their room at night, it hardly indicates those angelic qualities which count so much in making up an Eden of matrimonial bliss. The venerable couple will have the sincere congratulations of many thousands and their earnest wishes for joy and peace during their remaining days; but no young woman can be advised that any preparatory discipline of this sort is the best school for a serene old age, nor should any young man be told that adventures like this, while they may read well, can go far as an insurance against matrimonial jars in the sere and yellow leaf of life.

The Rev. John Jasper, the negro preacher made famous by his sermon arguing that the sun and not the earth moves, is dying at Richmond, Va. He has had the largest congregation of any preacher in the South, and one of the largest in the United States. It has numbered about 4,000. He has repeated his sermon on the rotation of the sun a hundred times. He is modest and quiet, and has great influence with the members of his congregation.

Our girls: An observer has taken 1,000 notes of the conversation of passing young women. Out of that number 780 begin with either "And I said to him," or "He said to me," or "She told me that he said;" 120 referred to dresses or hats that were either "perfectly lovely" or "just splendid," and the remainder were pretty evenly divided between comments on other girls, who were "horrid" or "stuck up and hateful," new novels, studies, the summer vacation and the latest scientific discoveries.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

JIMMY'S PIG.

I don't say that I didn't do wrong, but what I do say is that I meant to do right. But that don't make any difference. It never does. I try to do my very best and then something happens, and I am blamed for it. When I think what a disappointing world this is, full of bamboo canes and all sorts of switches, I feel ready to leave it. It was Sue's fault in the beginning: that is if it hadn't been for her it wouldn't have happened. One Sunday she and I were sitting in the front parlor, and she was looking out of the window and watching for Mr. Travers; only she said she wasn't, and that she was just looking to see if it was going to rain, and solemnizing her thoughts. I had just asked her how old she was, and couldn't Mr. Travers have been her father if he had married mother, when she said, "Dear me, how tiresome that boy is: do take a book and read, for gracious sake!" I said, "What book?" So she gets up and gives me the Observer, and says, "There's a beautiful story about a good boy and a pig; do read it and keep still if you know how, and I hope it will do you some good."

Well, I read the story. It told all about a good boy, whose name was James, and his father was poor and so he kept a pig that cost him twenty-five cents, and when it grew up he sold it for thirty dollars, and he brought the money to his father and said: "Here, father; take this. Oh, how happy I am to help you when you're old and not good for much!" And his father burst into tears, but I don't know what for—I wouldn't burst into tears much if anybody gave me thirty dollars—and said. "Bless you, my noble boy; you and your sweet pig have saved me from a watery grave," or something like that.

It was a real good story, and it made me feel like doing likewise. So I resolved that I would get a little new pig for twenty-five cents, and keep it till it grew up, and then surprise father with twenty-nine dollars, and keep one for myself as a reward for my good conduct. Only I made up my mind not to let any body know about it till after the pig should be grown up, and then how the family would all be delighted with my "thoughtful and generous act!" for that's what the paper said James' act was.

The next day I went to Farmer Smith, and got him to give me a little pig for nothing, only I agreed to help him weed his garden all summer. It was a beautiful pig, about as big as our baby, only it was a deal prettier, and its tail was elegant. I wrapped it up in an old shawl, and watched my chance and got it up into my room, which is on the third story. Then I took my trunk and emptied it, and bored some holes in it for air, and put the pig in it. I had the best fun that ever was, all that day and the next day, taking care of that dear little pig. I gave him one of my coats for a bed, and fed him on milk, and took him out of the trunk every little while for exercise. Nobody goes into my room very often, except the girl to make the bed, and when she came I shut up the trunk, and she never suspected anything. I got a whole coal-scuttleful of the very best mud, and put it in the corner of the room for him to play in, and when I heard Bridget coming I meant to throw the bed quilt over it, so she wouldn't suspect anything.

After I had him two days I heard mother say, "Seems to me I hear very queer noises every now and then upstairs." I knew what the matter was, but I never said anything, and I felt so happy when I thought what a good boy I was to raise a pig for my dear father.

Bridget went up to my room about 8 o'clock one evening, just before I was going to bed, to take up my clean clothes. We were all sitting in the dining room, when we heard her holler as if she was being murdered. We all ran out to see what was the matter, and were half way up the stairs, when the pig came down, and upset the whole family, and piled them up on the top of himself at the foot of the stairs, and before we got up Bridget came down and fell over us, and said she had just opened the young masther's thrunk and out jumps the ould Satan himself and she must see the priest or she would be a dead woman.

You wouldn't believe that, though I told that I was raising the pig to sell it and give the money to father, they all said that they never heard of such an abandoned and peremptory boy, and father said, "Come up stairs with me and I'll see if I can't teach you that this house isn't a pig-pen." I don't know what became of the pig, for he broke the parlor window and ran away, and nobody ever heard of him again. I'd like to see that boy James. I don't care how big he is. I'd show him that he can't go on setting good examples to innocent boys without suffering as he deserves to suffer.—*"Jimmy Brown," in Harper's Young People.*

A FREAK OF FORTUNE.

A Chicago journalist is an intimate friend of a Chicago millionnaire. In a recent confidential conversation occurred the following narrative, as reproduced in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*:—

After sitting in reflective silence for a few moments, Mr. Blank said suddenly: —"I've a notion to tell you my story. It is so singular that it may be incredible, and it is certainly not an experience one would think I had gone through."

The reporter expressed a desire to hear the story.

"I will tell you, upon condition that you will never mention my name in connection with it."

The promise of secrecy was readily given.

"I do not propose," said Mr. Blank, as he puffed leisurely a fragrant cigar, "to be so specific that I will worry you. All you want to know is the general circumstances, of course. Well, I came from Devonshire nearly thirty years ago, landing in New York, at about the age of twenty-five, with my wife, a few pounds in my pocket and a stout heart. I had come to seek my fortune like many young men before me who found their native land unkind in care of them. Almost upon my arrival I was taken sick, and before I had secured any employment a fever seized me, and when weeks afterward I came back to life my money was gone and we were in debt for rent. My poor wife had made a few dimes here and there doing cheap sewing, but the little she could do was not enough, and much before I was able I arose from my bed to seek for work. Those were sorry days for us, I can tell you. Up and down the streets I wandered, asking every place for work; but I was weak and emaciated, and no one cared to give me employment. I was not worth it, really, and so I went on for two weeks, my health scarcely improving, my case becoming more and more desperate. One day, utterly exhausted and discouraged, feeling miserable and sick, ready to die but for my wife, I sank down upon a box that stood against a lamp-post on Broadway. I took my hat off that the breeze might cool my burning head, and I guess that I so fell asleep. Anyway, when I became conscious of where I was and felt somewhat rested, I arose to put on my hat, when some small coins rolled out upon the sidewalk. My heart throbbed as through a miracle had been performed. I picked these up, and found others in my hat. Altogether I had nearly $1. There was a good supper for my wife and me, and I had besides got an idea. I said to myself, I was perfectly willing to work for a little money and no one would employ me; now since people are willing to give me money without work I will accept it that way, and I did. Every day after that I slouched down at a corner on some public thoroughfare and held out my hat. I asked no one for alms, but just sat there with my hat out. As fast as any money was dropped in I transferred it to my pockets. The first day I took in $2.50, and from that time my earnings were never less and they have run as high as $25 in a day. I took to all sorts of tricks to look miserable and played upon the public, though I was soon as well and vigorous as the best who came along. Well, sir, I kept this business up six years, and at the end of that time I had actually taken in a little over $30,000, of which I had $20,000 in bank, a little in many banks. I then had two children, and we lived comfortably. When I found I had $20,000 I concluded to invest it. I did. I bought stocks, and after quietly speculating two years I had made $227,000, and concluded to give up my old life and become a gentleman again. I came West. I bought land in this vicinity. In a short time that land more than ever made me a rich man, and to-day I am worth not a penny less than $800,000. That, sir, all came from a beggar's hat in the streets of New York. Strange story! I think so myself. Really, it now seems to me that all this was a dream. It does not seem real."

Mr. Blank relighted his cigar, leaned comfortably back in his chair and remarked, "Never despise a beggar. You can't tell how rich he may be."

The journalist went his way that afternoon wondering much, envious of the mendicant at the corner, and inclined to turn beggar himself.

THE MOODS OF THACKERAY, DICKENS AND OTHERS.

With the best advantages, with perfect seclusion and every facility for the concentration and marshaling of thought, authors are notoriously subject to strange freaks of humor, which render them intellectually prostrate, utterly unable to command their known and tried powers. The Muse of poetry is the ficklest of jades, as everybody knows but the Muse (if there be one) of prose is scarcely a whit more staunch or trustworthy. Perhaps Thackeray is the best modern example of the vagaries of the mood in writers. For weeks together he could not put pen to paper to do anything like justice to himself, and for this misfortune Mr. Anthony Trollope rather unfairly attacks him on the score of industry. "Unsteadfast, idle, changeable of purpose" are epithets which the lesser throws at the greater novelist, merely because, as he says, Thackeray "could not bring himself to do an allotted task day after day." "Idle" seem like a vulgar word to hurl at a man of Thackeray's genius and achievements. The writing of books like "Pendennis" and the "The Newcomes" can scarcely be looked upon as a "day-work" in the sense in which a blacksmith's labor would so be considered.

If such an author was idle, so was Dickens, who frequently had to give up his work in despair, in spite of the strongest determination to master a hostile mood. "I am utterly lost in misery," he writes, at a time when his strength was the most vigorous, "and can do nothing. I have been reading 'Oliver,' 'Pickwick' and 'Nickleby' to get my thoughts together for the new effort, but all in vain." Over and over again he exclaims in his brief notes to Mr. Forster that "the fit is not on him," and he must go for a ride or a walk. From Italy he writes one autumn, just as he was about to start upon a Christmas book: "I have got my paper and inkstand and figures and can think—I have begun to do so every morning—with a business-like air of the Christmas book." Again, later: "I am sadly strange, and cannot settle. You will have lots of hasty notes from me while I am work; but you know your man." Dickens was always nervously exact in the arrangements of his writing room, and in one of his letters from a strange place he says how he had to "alter the disposition of the furniture" before he could write a line.

Even Milton is said to have admitted that his faculties were much stronger at some times than at others, and Dryden used to diet himself for a task in poetry, eating raw meat to inspire vivid dreams. It is unfortunately true that he resorted to even less excusable stimulants, through a long list of other immortals were wont to overcome the shyness of their genius by similar means. Byron wrote some of his looser poems under the influence of gin. Coleridge, De Quincy and Shadwell prodded the Muse with opium; Sheridan, having a good deal of the Charles Surface in him, did good work with the aid of brandy; Ben Johnson was assisted by "canary" and Æschylus is said to have been invariably intoxicated when he wrote. The great achievements which some authors have produced at a single sitting shows that moods have played an important part in literature.

The sweet "pretty soon:" The young man who writes a "fist" like a bulletin board will select the most agonizingly-delicate note paper, with an elegant design in the corner, and indite thereupon the unripe sentimentalities of his nature and forward by "star route" to his first and best girl. At first sight of it she thinks it is a "bill of sale" for the house he is connected with, but finds after close perusal that it is an "invoice" for the house he expects to establish in the sweet pretty soon.—*New Haven Register.*

The shortest will on record is dated at New Orleans, September 15, 1859, and is as follows: "Mrs. Sophia Loper is my heiress. G. Ehrenberg." It was contested, but the courts sustained it, as there were memoranda to show that the writer intended that Mrs. Loper should have his property.

A BUSINESS-LIKE ADMINISTRATION.

While the factions rage, the administration does its duty steadily and faithfully. The President and his associates pay no attention to the struggle in New York, because it is one which belongs to New York to settle. The President did not make the vacancies in the Senate, nor did he throw the control of that body into Democratic hands. If the people of this State are satisfied, he has no reason to be disturbed. If they wish to remain unrepresented, until the malcontent ex-Senators can elect themselves again, the Administration can patiently wait their pleasure. Meanwhile, it is doing its duty.

The Treasury Department is rapidly clearing away the last of the five and six per cent bonds. Up to Saturday night, this Administration had succeeded in refunding $180,000,000 of the six per cents and about $348,000,000 of the five per cents, and it expects by July 1 to have many millions more of the old bonds exchanged for three and a half per cents. Already its operations have saved money for the taxpayers at the rate of nearly $10,000,000 yearly, and the redemption of six per cent bonds which begins this week, and of five per cent bonds which will begin next month, will save a large sum besides. Meanwhile the Department has been purged of frauds which, though petty in detail, are by no means insignificant in the aggregate.

The State Department has been doing its duty not less faithfully. Already obstacles to the exportation of products of this country have been removed in more than one foreign land by the earnest representations made on behalf of the United States, while other foreign governments have the same protest under consideration. The rights of American citizenship have been asserted with new vigor, and the commercial treaties of the United States with foreign nations are being carefully investigated, with a view of obtaining useful modifications. Details of improvement in the conduct of the Interior Department have been recorded in daily dispatches, and there is promise of important changes in that quarter also. The Post Office Department has been almost revolutionized already, for it evidently was in especial need of reconstruction. The exposure of frauds, and revocation of fraudulent contracts, have already saved about $1,000,000 yearly for the Government, but this is only a small part of the advantages which a thorough and faithful Administration may be expected to secure in this Department alone. In other Departments, also, the spirit of reform has been felt, and in proportion to the defects discovered have been the improvements made or proposed.

While the Administration goes on thus faithfully and patiently, doing its work in each branch with unusual skill and integrity, the representatives of the people of this State are asked to make war upon the President, and to embarrass him as far as they can, because he has not seen fit to become a mere tool of a small faction in one State. The question rests with the people. They will decide whether, on the whole, the work of the Administration deserves their rebuke or hostility. Their instructions to their representatives at Albany ought to have effect. But this must be said, meanwhile, that the country has never had an Administration which has accomplished on the whole as much for the country within four months of power as has been accomplished by the Administration of President Garfield since March 3th. It may make serious mistakes hereafter. But thus far it has served the people honorably, steadfastly, and with rare courage and ability. If it does not deserve hearty support, can the people hope to choose a better?—*New York Tribune.*

Perversions of Language.—In no way is the mastery of good colloquial English put more thoroughly to the crucial test than in the use of proverbial expressions, and yet we find in nearly every periodical of the day such words and phrases incorrectly, often ludicrously, employed.

"Pin money" is a sum of money settled on a wife for her private expenses, and antiquarians tell us that the name originated long ago when pins were so rare as to be still articles of luxury. But many persons, regardless of its meaning, use the word as signifying some addition to the regular income of persons of either sex; and even a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* (Contributors' Club of November, 1880,) in censuring those who are too eager to rush into print, says that authorship seems to be the resource of "every man, woman or child who is poor, unhappy, or wants pin money!"

Very frequently we read in the newspapers some comments on a certain man and his party in this wise: "Blaine (or whoever may be under discussion) and politicians of that ilk." We consult "the best" and find that while the adjective ilk meant, used by old English as well as Scottish writers, "each" and "same," the peculiarly Scottish expression, "of that ilk" signifies that the surname and the title of a person are the same, and we remember how often the expression, in this, its true sense, is to be found in the pages of that prince of story tellers, Sir Walter Scott, as for instance the opening of Wandering Willie's story, that charming tale of diablerie, "Ye maun hae heard o' Sir Robert Redgauntlet o' that ilk," *i. e.* as he is called elsewhere, Redgauntlet of Redgauntlets.

"Mazarine blue" was so named from the fair Hortensia Mancini, Duchess of Mazarin. She was a niece of the famous Cardinal Mazarin, and one of the early loves of Charles II. of England, who, in his youth, when in exile, sued in vain for her hand. The cardinal would gladly have promoted the match after Charles' accession, but it was too late. She came many years later to England, where she took up her residence; and this, her favorite shade of blue, was very fashionable. The persons who call it "Nazarine," it would seem, have but slight idea of his origin.

Some writers seem to make a singular application of the word "torso." An art correspondent of a New York journal recently mentioned the sculptor Bartlett, "who has his colossal torso of Oakes Ames here" (in Boston). We find the statement on good authority that a torso is the trunk of a statue of which the head and extremities are wanting. Is this really the style in which the statue of the great capitalist is executed?—*Boston Traveller.*

Perpetual motion is perhaps impossible to obtain; but you can approximate it by putting a boy on a chair at a funeral and telling him to sit still.

SOCIETY BRIC-A-BRAC.

Hindoo veiling is simply the wrong side of nun's veiling.

Card cases are now made of soft-quilted silk with perfume in the wadding.

Handkerchief suits are now sold to the ragman, and will be seen no more.

The sleeve which is gathered at the top and has a ruffle at the wrist is Spanish.

A steel lace muff looks like a bit of armor rather than a harmless pocket-handkerchief holder.

Satchets for the bureau drawers are now made big enough to contain a whole suit of underclothing.

The flounces of some French silk gowns for summer are ravelled into fringes instead of being hemmed.

The handsomest thin window curtains are of black silk gauze on which are brocaded figures in old gold silk.

The favorite colors in Paris are lobster pink, parrot green, red, moss green, and mustard, both dark and light.

It has been discovered by an English journal that smilax or creeping myrtle is most valuable as a decorative plant.

Evening shawls in rich colors come very cheap this year, and there is no excuse for wearing knit breakfast shawls.

Lamps in which perfumed or scented oil is burned are considered more refined for lighting a reception room than gas.

Printed window shades with white grounds, on which are flowers of a single color, are pretty novelties for country houses.

India shawls with a great deal of blue are much sought for. People have become tired of the everlasting black, white and red.

Civilization advances with rapid strides in Japan, where since last New Year Day the fashion of wearing false hair has spread fast.

Wax candle light falling through rose-colored or red shades throw the best, coolest, and most becoming shade over a dinner table.

As though the sunflower were not gaudy enough English taste now uses the hollyhock in decoration. It is a "loud" age we live in.

The porcelain mania is moribund in Paris. Old cracked cups and saucers do not bring the one-hundredth part of what they brought two or three years ago.

Ices retaining the flavor of the fruit are are introduced into the skins of peaches, lemons, pairs, bananas, orange, and even grapes, for the most sumptuous dinners.

A cascade of lace and ribbon running from the left shoulder to the right side of the skirt, and ending there with a bow, makes a pretty trimming for a child's dress.

Crape is no longer sacred to mourning, and a new style gown of crape, made up over cloth, is seen at entertainments at which people in mourning would not dare to appear.

Some of the masses of flowers now worn by young ladies all over their waists may be justly termed floral plasters, and suggest that they may have been recommended medicinally.

Perforated fans in screen shape are pretty for gas shades, but at your peril let not the fans be pink. The gaslight which passes through them then becomes orange and makes every one look frightfully bilious.

A charming new invention is a beaded cover for a piano. It is no trouble to twist the cover a little and drag the beads over the varnish, and at the same time making a scrape which can be heard by the dullest ear.

The laundresses of summer hotels disapprove highly of the dresses of nun's veiling, and Algerian gauze and all that sort of thing. For these fabrics are cleaned with naptha instead of soap and water, and bring no money to the ladies of the washtub.

There is no better recipe for making yourself look ugly than by wearing shoulder capes. Yet they are not all equally ugly. If you want to be taken for a descendent of the Witch of Endor, the style called "mediæval" will be found most efficacious for that purpose.

One of the new obstables in the way of navigation in a parlor is a footstool folding like a campstool. One stumbles over it, turns to give it a quiet kick of revenge, and finds it lying so flat, meek and innocent that it is impossible to get any satisfaction in the way of retaliation for the injury received.

From the London *Queen* we get the interesting news that "eye-peeping" is now the favorite game for social evening in New York. "Two holes are made in a screen, against which some person hidden behind places his eyes and the audience in front have to guess to whom the eyes belong." By which it appears that the peeper is always of the masculine persuation.

The New Haven variety of the æsthetic girl seems to differ from every other variety. In that collegiate city, according to a local authority, in order to be æsthetic, "you sit around and be excessive, and when any one speaks to you, you glare at 'em and say, 'How quite!' You cut off your eyelashes to look stony, and you wear a sort of shroud while 'æstheting. In order to be 'utter,' you hold your breath until you are ready to burst and then let it out quick." All of which makes us rejoice exceedingly that we shall not be obliged to visit New Haven this summer.

KISSING.

Some Varieties of the Article.

To steal a kiss, that's fair.
To buy a kiss, that's stupidity.
Two girls kissing, that's waste.
To not kiss at all, that's bad taste.
To kiss another man, that's nasty.
To kiss your wife, that's punishment.
To get caught kissing, that's dreadful.
To kiss the baby, that's unsatisfactory.
To kiss an ugly woman, that's courage.
To kiss the chambermaid, that's dangerous.
To kiss your mother, that's the purest kiss of all.
To kiss the girl you're engaged to, that's expected.
To kiss a rich old maiden aunt, that's hypocrisy.
To kiss a blooming girl's cousin, that's peaches and cream.
To kiss another man's young and pretty wife, that's nice, but naughty.

Definition of deadlock: First class in politics. Teacher—"What is deadlock!" Pupil—"It is a series of votes which elect nobody." Correct. Where are deadlocks manufactured?" "In Harrisburg, Washington and Albany." "Of what use are deadlocks?" "They turn 'statesmen' inside out, that the people may see just what they are made of." "What are statesmen made of?" "Give it up."

Pennsylvania now holds the third place as a tobacco growing State, having advanced from the twelfth in 1870.

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JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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Thursday, June 30, 1881.

VACATION.

The season of vacations has come. The custom of seeking, during the summer months, the recreation to be found in a change of scene and occupation, is dictated by common sense, and a wise adherence to the laws of health. It is a custom which needs no advocates. It has come to be almost universally observed. The schools close to allow teachers and pupils needed relaxation. Clergymen are voted foreign trips, to strengthen weak throats, by congregations who desire to be relieved from listening to gospel ministrations during the sultry season. The merchant shakes the city dust from his shoes, and hies him to seaside or mountain. The banker saunters along the banks of cooling streams, and the broker watches the waves break over the shingle of silvery beaches. Every employee in nearly every business looks forward to, at least, a few days recreation from the turmoil of every day routine.

It is said that the tendency for the last twenty years has been toward a lengthening of the summer vacation. The schools in many parts of the country formerly had but four weeks vacation. Then two weeks were added, and although grave evils were prophesied because of the change, they failed of fulfilment, and the supposed evil has been further extended two months, and some schools even make it longer.

There is no general complaint that we are aware of, that schools are less efficient; that business is disastrously afflicted or that religion or morals suffer from the practice of taking vacations. It is not uncommon, it is true, to hear it hinted that while churches, schools and other organizations of the kind relax their activity during the heated term, the evil one, that prince of darkness not yet revised out of the Bible, goes right on with his work, successfully undoing all the good that has been done the rest of the year. But the fact remains that the world is growing better, slowly, perhaps, but surely, and it ought to afford some encouragement to know that his Satanic majesty is compelled to labor the entire year in fighting a losing battle while his opponents can rest a season without detriment to the causes they have at heart. People have different ideas about the necessity of recreation than prevailed a few years ago and it is a matter for which everybody should be grateful that so many people, in all stations of life, have the yearly opportunity of a short respite from the active duties of the year.

—Persons who have lately visited Georgia report that the Democrats are manifesting considerable uneasiness over the progress being made in that State by the Independent or Liberal movement. This movement is aimed against the Bourbon element, in which Senator Ben Hill is a prominent figure, and is led by Alexander H. Stephens, Emory Speer, Dr. Fenton and other progressive men. The gentlemen named are well-known to the country at large, because of their independent course in Congress. Mr. Speer is, perhaps, the most aggressive of the Georgia Liberals, and was chosen to the next Congress with the aid of the Republicans, who made no nomination, but supported Mr. Speer against Bell, the regular Democratic candidate. Colonel M. E. Thornton of Georgia, who is now in Washington, is inclined to believe that Mr. Speer will vote with the Republicans in the organization of the House.

—Mr. Buren Sherman, of Vinton, Iowa, was nominated yesterday at the Republican State Conventon, after several ballots, by acclamation, for Governor of Iowa. This is equivalent to an election by 50,000 majority. Mr. Sherman emigrated to Iowa some years ago from the State of Ohio, a young man of clear intellect, great energy, and genial presence. He served his country in the war of the rebellion, with bravery, and won golden opinions of all sorts of men. Ten years ago he was elected Auditor of Benton county, thence became Auditor of the State. He is one of the happiest speakers in the West, and will do honor to his adopted and his native State. A brighter future, we predict, is open to him.

—Le Duc is said to have his agricultural eye on the Minnesota Governorship. It is said that within the last few days he has sent to each of nearly two hundred persons in that State thirty-eight volumes, to a number of other persons thirty volumes each, and to five hundred persons two volumes each of the publications issued by the Department. It is also understood that he has directed that fifteen volumes each be sent to some five hundred other persons, all in the State of Minnesota. These books consist of the annual special reports of the Department, some of the latter being of considerable value and somewhat scarce. This may be called making hay while the sun shines.

—Of bosses the Boston *Transcript* says: "The more arrogantly the great bosses and the little would-be bosses press their claim to possess and distribute the purely business service of the revenue or what should be such the more they open the people's eyes to the insolence of that claim and to the evils into which the spoils theory has led the politics of the country."

—Of the registered bonds of the United States the New England States own about 11 per cent., the Middle States about 43 per cent., the Southern States a trifle over 2 per cent., and the Western States nearly 8¼ per cent., while the banks, insurance companies, and other corporations own about 35¼ per cent.

—Nearly 600,000 copies of the revised edition of the New Testament are reported to have been already sold in Philadelphia.

[Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.]

NEW YORK LETTER

NEW YORK, June 25th, 1881.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The world did not come to an end on Saturday the 19th, as predicted, and the believers in mythical Mother Shipton's prophecy have laid aside their ascension robes for the present. But their were scores of shaky people in this vicinity, who felt that something terrible might happen, notwithstanding the phoo-phooing of sensible persons, and when the day had passed without an accident of note, they felt immensely relieved. The appearance of the comet has given the superstitious a new lease of life, however. They accept it as an ill omen, and predict all sorts of dire disasters in the near future. Cheerful people, indeed, are they whose staple topic of conversation is the end of the world, war, famine and pestilence—that is, one can call them cheerful if he has no regard for the truth. For myself, I regard them as insufferable nuisances that should be suppressed.

In the Surrogate's Court an interesting will case has just been decided in favor of the contestant. The case has been in court a long time, and some of the ablest counsel has been employed on both sides. The facts are these: Caroline A. Merrill, the widow of a wealthy sea captain, died in this city in 1877. She was well advanced in years. Reared a Protestant, she embraced the Roman Catholic faith when an old woman, and became a very devout member of that denomination. She was very eccentric and travelled extensively. There was no issue from her marriage with Captain Merrill, but about 1838, she and her husband informally adopted a son of her brother, with the intention of leaving him their property. In 1856, Captain and Mrs. Merrill each made a will, each in favor of the other, and in the event of the death of both, it was to go to George Merrill, the nephew, who had taken their name. Captain Merrill died in 1857, and soon afterward Mrs. Merrill began to conceive a violent dislike for her nephew. Her hatred was indicated by letters teeming with terrible charges and maledictions. In 1871 she made a will and afterward added a codicil thereto, leaving her property to various charitable institutions, but the bulk of it, nearly $500,000, to Cardinal McClosky. The Surrogate finds that Mrs. Merrill was sane upon all subjects except those relating to her nephew, also that she was free from undue influence, but he comes to the conclusion that Mrs. Merrill labored under such an insane delusion as described, and it was such as to render the will and codicil void in law. The property therefore goes to the legitimate heirs.

Since his return from Europe William H. Vanderbilt has been enjoying his leisure hours behind his fast trotters. Not long ago he told a friend that he believed he could drive his team, Small Hopes and Lysander, a mile to a top wagon in 2 25, or better, and in order to make the time a record, he laid a small wager to that effect. On Wednesday, Mr. Vanderbilt made the trial, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen, his team trotting the mile in the unprecedented time of 2:24½. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, unlike his father, the late Commodore, is a liberal purchaser of fast stock. He don't mind the expense. The old man liked a good horse equally well, but he would not pay much money for one. The only horse of any account he ever owned was Mountain Boy, and he was about fast enough to get beaten in a close race. The last race in which I saw him compete was at Saratoga against the famous Lady Thorne. The Commodore, who had just been married the second time, was present with his wife. To the surprise of the crowd, Mountain Boy won the race with ease, but it leaked out afterward that the owner of Lady Thorne was paid a handsome sum of money to let him do it. It was one of the Commodore's liberal days; but then he was on his wedding trip. Bonner, of the *Ledger*, who has $500,000 worth of trotters in his stable, has been compelled to take a back seat since Vanderbilt came to the front as a road rider. There was a time when Bonner who is worth $5,000,000, and has an income of $200,000 a year from his paper, was invincible on the road, but he has been compelled to deliver the scepter to Vanderbilt, who is worth his hundred and odd millions.

For several weeks the police have been trying to overhaul a young and interesting woman, who has been engaged in wholesale pilfering from the houses of wealthy people, and the other day they succeeded in arresting her. Her mode of operation was to visit a residence when the lady was away from home, and by pretending to be a friend of the family, would persuade the servant to allow her to remain until the mistress returned and then, when left alone, she would ransack the house, and decamp with any valuables she could lay her hands on. In this way she has stolen upward of $3,000 worth of property in a short time. She is very pretty and attractive, and is less than twenty years of age. He story is like that of many other girls in the metropolis, whose love of dress and display, has been her ruin. She is a Jewess, and lost her mother three years ago. Finding life with her father dull and unattractive, she left home to earn her living in a factory, where she formed bad associations. She became reckless and depraved, and to gratify her love for fine clothes began to steal to procure them. She relied upon her appearance and manner to cover up her tracks as a thief, and succeeded to an unexpected extent. Her interrupted career of crime, will, in all probability, be supplemented by a term in prison, or some reformatory, where she will have time to repent at leisure of her misdeeds.

We are likely to have another walking match. An American admirer of Rowell has offered to back him for $10,000 against any three men in the world for a six days' race, and John Ennis, of this city, to-day accepts the offer, and further agrees to wager an additional $10,000 that he can produce three American pedestrians that can travel 700 miles in six days. I had thought pedestrianism played out, but if this race takes place, the large sum of money at stake will make it a drawing card. GROVE.

—A well-known citizen of Albany occasionally relates an experience of his early life to illustrate the danger of a conviction on circumstantial evidence. He had had a lovers' quarrel, known to her family, with the lady who has been his wife now for twenty years. One evening he called upon her and a reconciliation took place. In the anxiety of restored love and confidence she expressed the fear that he might be assaulted while passing through a disorderly part of the city on his way home, and to reassure her he took a pistol from his pocket, told her that he always carried it, and was explaining its mechanism when it was accidentally discharged. The girl's parents rushed into the room, expecting to discover a murder or suicide, but fortunately no harm had been done, although the bullet grazed the girl's face. On his way home the lover threw his pistol into the river and has never since carried one. He thinks that any jury in Christendom would have found him guilty of murder if he had killed his sweetheart, for against his unsupported denial the strongest circumstantial evidence of a motive could have been brought.

SITTING BULL AFTER SUGAR.—A storekeeper at Qu'Appelle writes to the Winnepeg (Manitoba) *Free Press*: "We are daily feeling trouble concerning Sitting Bull. To-day he called at my store for sugar. It was given him, but he remained in the place, refusing to go until I had given him something to eat. Subsequently I was compelled to hustle the noble red man out of the place, as they had repudiated their contract about leaving. When I returned from dinner there was a rush about the shop and I thought they meant mischief, but they quieted down. I have to carry a revolver in my pocket all the time. I was up to Sitting Bull's camp the other evening and saw a rather good-looking white girl with them. She is a captive. They captured her when she was young, so she has grown up in their habits. She is married to an Indian and speaks English fluently.

—The ailantus trees in the city are now putting forth abundant bloom, and the air is loaded with the sickening odor of their flowers. To almost everyone their exhalations are disagreeable, while to many they are more or less poisonous. In many respects the ailantus is our most effective street tree, but it is an open question whether the annoyance and suffering which it causes during two weeks every year do not more than outweigh all the comfort and pleasure it affords during the remaining fifty. As a contrast to the ailantus let us call attention to the linden tree, with its delicious fragrance. Some fine specimens of this are now in full bloom in the Park, and are great favorites with the bees. One example may be found nearly opposite the Lenox Library, on the footpath to the swings starting near the Morse statue, and only a short distance beyond the magnificent oak in the centre of the path—a tree which some claim to be the finest in New York.—*Tribune.*

—The particulars of the great loss of life on the Morelos Railroad, caused by the giving way of a bridge as a train was passing over, are received. Out of a battalion of troops in the train, 197 privates and 17 officers were killed. A number of other passengers lost their lives, and out of sixty survivors, forty were more or less injured. One hundred barrels of brandy, in two cars, took fire and many passengers perished in the flames.

—In some school districts the teachers had to suffer a deduction in their little salaries while in attendance at the annual County Institutes; and as the school directors had the power to make such deductions, the Legislature, at the session just closed—enacted a law depriving the directors of this authority, so that hereafter the teachers can participate in and reap the advantages from these annual reunions without suffering a penalty.

—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Wanamaker, the mother of Mr. John Wanamaker, took place suddenly by apoplexy on Monday morning at her residence 1511 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia. The deceased was a lady of the highest personal character, and was beloved by a large circle of friends. She leaves six children.

—The Philadelphia *Press* remarks:—"A new weekly newspaper to be called the Quakertown *Press* is announces to appear in that borough shortly. It is a cold week nowadays when a new paper is not started in Bucks or Montgomery counties."

—At Lafayette College yesterday the degree of L L. D. was conferred on Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and the degree of D. D. on Rev. Henry Darling, President of Hamilton College, New York.

—Miss Jennie McCosh, daughter of Doctor McCosh, the President of Princeton College, was married yesterday afternoon to Mr. Alexander Maitland of New York. She was the recipient of many costly and useful presents.

Of temperance in the South Miss Frances E. Willard says: "Now the temperance achievement there is fully equal to the same North, and in several phases temperance sentiment is in advance of ours."

—The South holds a little over two per cent. of the registered bonds of the United States. She has a good deal more in Confederate bonds and repudiated State debts.

—One of the cruelties charged upon Oscar Merritt, of Detroit, in his wife's complaint for divorce was that he would not let her put her cold feet on him to warm them.

—The Professor Scott who was recently elected President of the Ohio State University is the man who was dropped from the Faculty of the University of Wooster, O., on account of alleged heresy.

—The body of a man found in the river at Kansas-City, Missouri, last Friday, has been identified as that of Rev. Sidney M. Stray, who was recently expelled from the ministry by the Presbytery at Glen's-Falls, New York, for shooting his wife and other criminal acts. He found a position in Leavenworth as a book-keeper, but, learning that his brother-in-law was about to go West for the purpose of shooting him, he changed his name and left Leavenworth. It is supposed that he took to drink and drowned himself at Kansas City.

—Even Palestine feels the impulse of modern progress. A new city is going up on the west side of Jerusalem, outside of the gates. Along the turnpike of Jaffa runs the telegraph wire, and on the plain of Sharon stands the large "Jewish Agricultural College," surrounded by a model farm and thrifty nurseries. Bethlehem is a thriving town—largely it is nominally Christian—and it carries on extensive manufactures in mother-of-pearl.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is moved to remark that "perhaps the New York Legislature could not do better than accept Dr. Mary Walker's offer and elect her United States Senator. If she is sent to succeed Platt she will at least wear the breeches, and that is more than Platt did."

[St. Louis Globe Democrat.]

A WAR RELIC.

In a very full report recently published in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, reference is made to the case of Mr. George I. Graham, a prominent politician and active journalist, (connected with the Philadelphia *Sunday Mirror*), who, by using the great German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, was cured of a troublesome case of rheumatism, contracted during the war. He closes his statement with—"to those who are afflicted with that complaint, it is worth its weight in gold."

☞ Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Constipation cured at once by Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents.

A Difficult Problem Solved

Ambition, competition and over-exertion use up the vital powers of men and women, so that a desire for stimulants seems to be a natural human passion, and drunkenness prevails on account of this necessity for bodily and mental invigoration. Parker's Ginger Tonic fairly solves the difficult problem, and has brought health and happiness into many desolate homes. It does not tear down an already debilitated system, but builds it up without intoxicating.—*Enquirer.* See other column.

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

Messrs. White & Burdick, Druggists, Ithaca N. Y.—I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to relieve all persons suffering with Rose Cold and Hay Fever. I have been a great sufferer from the same complaints; I have had great relief by using the Balm. I have recommended it to many of my friends for Catarrh, and in all cases where they have used the Balm freely have been cured. T. Kenney, Dry Goods Merchant, Ithaca, New York, Sept. 6, 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents**, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MRS. ELLEN E. JOHNSON'S

LAUNDRY, Radcliffe, below Walnut Street, Bristol, Pa. Work done neatly, at short notice.

FOR SALE.

TWO TAME GOATS. Suitable for drawing wagon. Address, BOX SIX, BRISTOL P. O.

SHIRRED AND SUN BONNETS

can be had at No. 38 Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

M. SWAIN.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE undersigned, Collector of School Tax for Bristol Borough, hereby gives notice that he will be at the Town Hall on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th and 29th, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the purpose of receiving said tax.

CHARLES S. BAILEY, Collector.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Jane James, deceased, late of Bristol borough, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to WM. T. POTTS, Administrator.

BRISTOL SEMINARY,

BRISTOL, PA.,

Will open on

Wednesday, Sept. 14th.

AFTER six years of successful operation Miss Merriam's School for Young Ladies removes to the commodious and attractive building so long and favorable known in this vicinity as the "Bristol Boarding School," of which Miss Peirce was principal.

It is the aim of the Principal and her associates to make the course of study thorough and practical. French and German taught by a native teacher of superior qualifications.

For circulars address until August 15,

MISS A. MERRIAM, Westborough, Mass.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting and Election of the Mutual Life Stock Insurance Company, of Philadelphia and Bucks Counties will be held at "Murray's," Bustleton, on 2d day, 20th inst, 2 o'clock P. M.

LESTER COMLY, Secretary.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mothers, Wives, Daughters, Sons, Fathers, Ministers, Teachers, Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics, ALL should be warned against using and introducing into their **HOMES** Nostrums and Alcoholic Remedies. Have no such prejudice against, or fear of **"Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters."** They are what they are claimed to be—harmless as milk, and contain only medicinal virtue. **Extract of Choice Vegetables only.** They do not belong to that class known as "Cure-Alls," but only profess to reach cases where the disease originates in debilitated frames and impure blood. A perfect **Spring** and **Summer** Medicine.

A Thorough Blood Purifier.

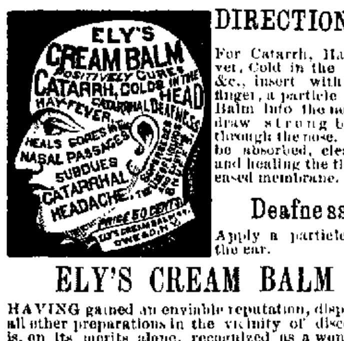
A Tonic Appetizer.

Pleasant to the taste, invigorating to the body. The most eminent physicians recommend them for their Curative Properties. **Once used, always preferred.**

☞TRY THEM.☜

For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs, use nothing but **"Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."** It stands **UNRIVALLED.** Thousands owe their health and happiness to it. Price $1.25 per bottle. ☞ We offer "Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters" with equal confidence.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y



DIRECTIONS.

For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, &c., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils, draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the the diseased membrane.

Deafness

Apply a particle into the ear.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

HAVING gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations in the vicinity of discovery, is, on its merits alone, recognized as a wonderful remedy wherever known. A fair trial will convince the most skeptical of its curative powers. It effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for cold in the head it is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable. Sold by druggists at 50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents, will mail a package free. Send for circular, with full information.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y

For sale by H. G. Peters, W. N. K. Boileau, L. A. Hoguet, and Dr. Pursell.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Bucks county, that he has opened his office, as Sealer of Weights and Measures, in Centre Hill, Pa., where persons wishing to see him on business can call on the first and third Saturdays of each month. Any persons bringing their Weights and Measures to this office at the time above mentioned can have them tested and sealed.

I. H. WORSTALL, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Centre Hill, Solebury P. O., Bucks county, Pa.

Money collected. Property rented.

A. WEIR GILKESON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Bristol, Pa.

Pensions obtained. Office with B. F. GILKESON.

DR. THOMAS,

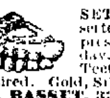
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

DR. THOMAS makes a specialty of extracting teeth absolutely without pain by the aid of Nitrous Oxide. Over 80,500 persons have successfully inhaled the gas at his office

912 Walnut Street, (South Side), Philadelphia

SUPERIOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.



SETS $8, UPWARDS. Teeth inserted over roots, new process. Impression in the morning, teeth same day. First-class assistants employed. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth repaired. Gold, Silver, Bone and Tin fillings, $1 00. DR. BASSET, 331 South Fifth Street, East side, near Pine street, Philadelphia. Established 1857. Please mention this paper.

FOR RENT.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Radcliffe St. Immediate possession. For terms and particulars, apply to WM J. JONES.

PIANO TO RENT.

THE use of the piano at Washington Hall can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying at GAZETTE OFFICE.

Best Ice Cream!

Pure Fruit Flavors,

30 Cts. PER QUART,

—AT—

C. F. MERTZ'S,

Cor. Pond & Washington Sts.,

BRISTOL, PA.

Dorrance Street

MEAT MARKET!

Theodore Cornell

Keeps constantly on hand a

FULL SUPPLY OF MEAT OF ALL KINDS,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Bristol and vicinity.

NOTICE.

The Third Annual Regatta

—OF THE—

Beverly Yacht Club

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Saturday, July 2d, 1881.

AT 10.30 A. M., SHARP.

A Steamboat will accompany the race, and a charge of 50 cents will be made for each passenger. Leave Beverly wharf at 10 o'clock.

The race will be from Edgewater to Riverton and return.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW YORK DIVISION.

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For West Philadelphia.

2.15, 5.20, 6.30, 7.26, 8.00, 8.26, 9.50, 10 30, 10.43 A. M., 12.25, 1.11, 3.01, 3 16, 4.21, 5.51, 6.30, 6.59, 7.26, 9.28, 10.51, 12 10 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—2.13, 6.21, 8.50 A. M., 12.25, 5.21, 6.59, 7.40, 9.28, 10.31, 12.10 P. M.

For Kensington.

6.51, 7.26, 8.26, 9.50, A. M., 12.25, 4 21, 5.51, 7.26 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—12.25, 5.24 P. M.

For New York.

12.54, 7.37, 9.18, 11.43 A. M., 2.51, 4.58, 6.31, 8.39 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—12.54, 8.42, 9.15 A. M., 3.00, 7.44, 8.39 P. M.

For Trenton.

12. 54, 7.37, 8.28, 9.15, 11.00, 11.43 A. M., 12.47, 2.51, 4.58, 5.26, 6.17, 6.31, 7.02, 8 39, 9.32.

SUNDAYS.—12.54, 8.42, 9.15, 9.49 A. M., 3.00, 7.44, 8.39 P. M.

From Trenton.

1.55, 6.30, 7.05, 8.05, 9.30, 10.23 A. M., 12.01, 12.55, 2.45, 3.00, 4.00, 5.30, 6.42, 7.05, 9.05, P. M.

SUNDAYS.—1.55, 6.05 A. M., 12.01. 5.00, 6.42, 9.05, 10.32, 11.50 P. M.

From Kensington.

7.00, 7.48, 8.35, 10 15, A. M., 2.10, 4.15, 4.45, 5.30, 6.15, P. M.

SUNDAYS.—9.00, A. M., 2.15 P. M.

From West Philadelphia.

12.01 Night, 5.05, 6.30, 7.00, 7.42, 8.30, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.01 Noon, 2.00, 410, 4.45, 5.20, 5.45, 6.05, 6.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.45 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—12.01, 7.30, 8.30, 8.45 A. M., 2.00, 6.30, 7.05, 8.00 P. M.

From New York.

8.25, 10.55 A. M., 12.55, 4.55, 6.55, 11.55 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—4.25 A. M., 4.55, 6.55, 8.25, 9.55, 11.55 P. M.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD. Gen. Pass. Agent.

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

MISCELLANEOUS

C AND N-W RAILWAY

—THE—

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST!

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in

Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregan, Arizono, Utah Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and for

Council Bluffs, Omaha,

DENVER, LEADVILLE,

SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO,

DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories, and the West. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismarck, Winona, LaCrosse Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago & North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint Union depot

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes.

Close connections made at Junction Points.

It is the ONLY LINE running

PULLMAN HOTEL DINING CARS

BETWEEN

CHICAGO and COUNCIL BLUFFS.

Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.

Insist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

If you wish the Best Travelling Accommodations you will buy your Tickets by this route.

☞AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.

MARVIN HUGHITT, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Mang'r, Chicago.

½-WAY

BETWEEN

MARKET & ARCH

ON

TENTH STREET

IS ONE OF THE LARGEST

FURNITURE & BEDDING

STORES IN PHILADELPHIA.

SIX BUILDINGS BUT ONE STORE

Nos 17, 19, 21 AND 23 NORTH TENTH ST.

AND 926 AND 928 FILBERT ST.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.

Our stock of goods in every department includes the Newest and Handsomest Styles to be found. But our SPECIALTY is in

CHAMBER SUITS.

Over 80 different patterns now to be seen in our store, making the largest selection of Bed-Room Furniture ever seen in one store in this city.

CURTAINS! DRAPERIES! COVERINGS, ETC.

DIAMOND CATARRH REMEDY,

A Positive Cure for Catarrh of all kinds. It is **Instantaneous in Effect** and **Permanent in Result.** Cures at any stage of the disease. Has cured cases so terrible that bones came from the nose.

Dr. Evory's Diamond Catarrh Remedy is mild and pleasant, affording **Immediate Relief** and prompt cure in all cases of **Catarrh, Influenza, Hay Fever, Bronchitis.**

It will remove Polypus and effectually cure Watery and Purulent Discharges from the Head and Throat, and Foetid, Sickening Breath; perfectly restore impaired Smell, Taste and Hearing; relieve Headache, Break up Colds in the Head; Strengthen the Voice and Eyes; Purify, Regulate and Render Clear and Active every Organ of the Head and Throat. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Evory's Diamond Invigorator is **a Perfect Blood Purifier, Appetizer** and **Nerve Tonic.** It makes a delightful, wholesome drink, which **Invigorates, Purifies** and **Strengthens** the entire system.

For General Debility, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Affections, Jaundice, Malaria, Flatulency, Nausea, Sick Headache and Kidney Complaints, it is invaluable. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Evory's Diamond Salve is a sovereign cure for Burns, Bruises, Sores of all kinds, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm and Cutaneous Eruptions. Price, 25 cents.

Ask your Druggist for these remedies and take no other; or will be sent Free on receipt of price.

Descriptive Pamphlets Free.

Address Dr. Evory's Diamond Remedies Co.,

P. O. Box 3860. 104 John Street, New York.

ICE COLD

SODA WATER,

Fruit Syrups,

WITH OR WITHOUT CREAM,

—AND—

BOWERS' MEAD,

5 Cents.

Boileau's Pharmacy,

DORRANCE STREET.

—YOU CAN GET—

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

And guaranteed to fit you in every particular or money returned, at

SIMPSON'S, The Merchant Tailor,

75 HIGH STREET, BURLINGTON, N. J.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of Harriet Euston, late of the Borough of Bristol, in the County of Bucks, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will please present them in proper order for settlement to

HARRY LOUDERBOUGH, Executor, 100 Hudson St., Jersey City, N. J

Or A. Weir Gilkeson, his Attorney.

Bristol, Pa., Mar. 24, 1881.

FOR RENT.

A HANDSOME MANSION, with carriage house and large grounds (about 4½ acres) with shade trees and fruit, situate on the river Delaware, at Cold Spring Station, New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1½ miles above Bristol, Pa.

Address M. H. BROWN, 719 Walnut Street, Phila

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Steamboat GEM

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT

COLUMBIA,

ON and after Monday, May 10th, the Steamboat Columbia, will leave Bristol for Phila. at 7.15 A. M. and 4 P. M. touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 and 6 P. M. Fare. 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

THE STEAMBOAT

TWILIGHT

On and after May 2d leaves Chestnut Street Wharf, Phila., at 7 A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Riverton, House of Correction, Torresdale, Dolance and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Florence at 10 A. M. and Bristol at 10.30 A. M. On the 3 o'clock trip as far as Bristol only. Sundays will leave Phila at 8 30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Returning, will leave Bristol at 10.30 A. M. and 5 P. M., House of Correction and Torresdale omitted.

Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. Usual low rates on freight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This Invitation Is From John Wanamaker.

On visiting Philadelphia you will find, among other places of interest, the *Grand Depot* well worthy of a visit. Its floor and gallery spaces now cover over three acres, and are filled with Dry Goods, Carpets, China, Furniture, etc. The last addition is a large and beautiful *Picture Gallery*, to which admittance is free.

The *Pneumatic Tubes* carrying the money through the air, and the *Electric-Light Machinery*, are also worth seeing.

There is a *Lunch-Room* in the building. Valises, baskets and packages can be left in charge of attendant in Ladies' Waiting Room.

Mr. Wanamaker is desirous that visitors should feel at home when they come, and be free to purchase or not, as they please.

NOTE.—Our large Catalogue, with prices and full directions for shopping by mail from any part of the United States, will be mailed gratuitously upon request, address JOHN WANAMAKER, GRAND DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

Mid-Summer Sales,

—AT—

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S,

BRISTOL, PENNA.

PLAIN BUNTING. All Wool. In All Colors.

ALL WOOL LACE BUNTINGS. In fine Black double width.

LACE BUNTINGS. All Wool. In a variety of shades.

LACE BUNTINGS. Half Wool. All Shades. At 12½ Cents a Yard.

VICTORIA LAWNS. From 12 Cents a Yard up.

FRENCH MUSLINS, FRENCH MAINSOOKS, BISHOP LAWNS, FIGURED LAWNS, INDIA MULLS.

FIGURED LAWNS, LAWNS, SOLID COLORS, LACE LAWNS. All at 12½ Cents a Yard.

LACE TRIMMED PARASOLS. Colored Lining. In Satin and Brocade Silks.

LACE MITS AND GLOVES, LACE TIES AND FANS, DOTTED MULL TIES.

LADIES ULSTERS. LADIES' ULSTERS.

GAUZE UNDERWEAR For Ladies, Gents and Children.

Gents' Percale & Calico Shirts, Novelties in Collars and Cuffs.

BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS. BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TRUNKS & LEATHER BAGS —FOR— Summer Tourists.

CHEMICALLY

PURE

PARIS GREEN,

35 Cts. a Pound,

—AT—

DR. PURSELL'S

DRUG STORE.

Removal!!

Frank N. Booz's

Oil and Lamp Store

Has been removed from next door to Ahlee's confectionery to

No. 38 Mill Street,

Recently occupied as a grocery store by J. V. Richardson, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all in want of Burning Oils, Lamps and Chimneys, Lamp Fixtures, Plain and Fancy Shades, &c.

NOTICE!

W. GRACE,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES

Would call the attention of the people of Bristol and vicinity to his large stock of WALL PAPERS and WINDOW SHADES. Having added largely to his stock of Gold, Ground, and many other grades of PAPER HANGINGS, ranging in price from 6c. to $2.50 per piece.

Window Shades

ready made, or made to order, from 50c. to $3.00.

W. GRACE, 76 Mill Street, Birstol, Pa.

THE MAN WHO SPENDS MONEY

For advertising in newspapers in these times without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 25 cents for 100 page pamphlet, with list of newspaper rates and references.

SHELDON HOUSE,

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

LARGEST AND MOST CENTRAL HOUSE.

In Grove or Park and only one having

PASSENGER ELEVATOR.

WARM SALT WATER AND ELECTRIC BATHS.

Telegraph and all first class improvements.

PERFECT DRAINAGE.

No mosquitoes. Reasonable prices. Many improvements.

WELCOME E. SHELDON,

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I have several lines of goods that I wish to close out, not desiring to keep them in the future. A lot of

BOOKS,

in good condition and desirable, will be sold at a great sacrifice.

CHILDREN'S TOYS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, FRAMES, BRACKETS, BASKETS, SCHOOL-BOOKS,

and a lot of useful and ornamental articles. All will be closed out at cost, and many things at a great sacrifice, to make room for something else.

Drop in and ask the prices and see the goods.

J. H. BOSTWICK.

Notice of Application for a Charter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Tullytown Dairymen's Association," the character and object of which is the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other dairy projects, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

B. F. GILKESON, Solicitor.

April, 14, 1881.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE PAINLESSNESS OF DEATH.

At birth the babe undergoes an ordeal that, were he conscious, would be more trying than a most painful death, yet he feels it not. Born in an unconscious state, the brain incapable of receiving conscious impressions, his entrance into this hitherto unknown world is accomplished during a state of oblivion, known as Nature's anæsthesia

"Painlessly we come, whence we know not—
Painlessly we go, whither we know not"

From the earliest period of human history death has been considered as necessarily accompanied by pain, so general is this belief, that the terms "death-agony," "last struggle," "pangs of death," etc., have been in almost universal use in every age and under all conditions of society

Nothing could be more erroneous, the truth is, pain and death seldom go together—we mean the last moments of life. Of course, death may be preceded by weeks or even months of extreme suffering as occurs during certain incurable diseases.

So exaggerated has been this notion that it has been considered an act of humanity to anticipate the "death-struggle" by violence, for ages it was customary among the lower classes of Europe to hasten death by suddenly jerking the pillow from beneath the head of the dying, thus throwing the head backward, straining the pharyngeal and thoracic muscles, rendering the respiration, already difficult, shortly impossible A Venetian ambassador, in the time of Queen Mary, asserted that it was a common custom among the country-people to smother the dying by means of a pillow placed over the face, upon which leaned or sat the nearest relative. This was founded upon the pious belief that a short road was the best one. This custom was handed down from generation to generation, parents performing it for their children, and *vice versa*. But, perhaps, the saddest privilege ever allowed the near friends of a dying man, occasionally occured during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when thorough executive clemency—in executions by hanging—they were permitted to grasp the feet of the suspended criminal, and, by clinging to the extremities, precipitate their additional weight on the body, thereby hastening strangulation. It is needless to say that these theories are false in both conception and practice. Death is a physiological process, and like all other animal functions should be painless.—Dr. Thomas D. Spencer, in *Popular Science Monthly* for July.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Why is a fat man like a blind man? Because he feels his weigh

The man who had an elephant on his hands had them amputated.

Strange that a man should contract his brows when grazing in the field of thought.

"What is love?" It is a feeling that you don't want any other fellow going around with her.

Some of the new bonnets are called "snipes" This must be on account of the length of the bill.

"Where do they catch these mock turtles, waiter?" "Don' know, surr, maybe it's near the sham-rock."

Everything has to pay up sometimes, even the little chickens have to shell out. —*Steubenville Herald*

A "jam" in street traffic is apt to lead to many tart remarks not worth preserving.—*Lowell Courier.*

Every young lady should belong to an archery club. Skill in drawing a beau is very desirable.—*Elmira Advertiser*

The man who is arrested for giving short weight is pretty apt to see the errors of his weighs.— *Whitehall Times*

Say, for instance, a dog loses his paw, and a rooster loses his maw, does it make orphans of them?—*Steubenville Herald*

A Musical Paradox—The man who things himself sharp may be a flat nevertheless, and be suspected of being a natural.

Watterson says, "Platt is, grammatically speaking, only a conjunction." What he is after is his pre-position.—*Lowell Courier*

A new play called Punch has been produced in London. It is said to lack spirit, and of course punch without spirit was not a success.

It is a comfort to know that though all the fruit crops should fail, there would be no appreciable falling off in the supply of fruit extracts.

A man advertises for a competent agent to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds, "it will be highly lucrative to the undertaker."

The man who was the coolest person at the battle of Waterloo has just died. He hid in the icehouse of the chateau during the contest —*Boston Post.*

An Irish gentleman, with that peculiar perspicuity of statement characteristic of his race, says the chief pleasure in kissing a pretty girl is when she won't let you.

"John," said Dean Ramsay, "I'm sure ye ken that a rollin' stone gathers nae morse?" "Ay," rejoined John, "that's true; but can ye tell me what guid the morse does the stone?"

Victor Hugo says winter is on his head, and eternal spring is in his heart. The French newspapers are to be congratulated that his poetry comes out of his head.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Rosalind" wrote to an editor asking "how to fire a plaque." The hard-hearted wretch replied that if the plaque was like a great many he had seen, the quickest and cheapest plan would be to "fire" it out the window.—*Norristown Herald.*

West Point officer. "Cadet, what is that you have stuffed in your pocket, sir?" Cadet Tobacco, sir." Officer. "Give it to me. It is against the orders of the post to chew tobacco, sir." Officer turns his back and cuts off a chew, and talking to himself "That's mighty good plug to a man that's been out of tobacco for three days.

Edith—"Papa, is it nice to make remarks about people's dress?" Papa—"Why, certainly not, darling, what did you ask that for?" Edith—"Nothing, papa, only mamma said my dress was awfully shabby, and wondered why papa hadn't noticed it long ago." Edith had the "goods" for a new one the very next day.

Few of the thousands of people who travel daily on the cars have any idea what an ordinary passenger car costs, and the wildest guesses are often heard, ranging from $500 to an indefinite number of thousands. The average price of a passenger car is about $4,500; Pullman cars average from $6,000 to $10,000; a locomotive spoils $11,000 or $12,000, while an ordinary freight or box car costs about $625.

[Evansville Daily Courier.]

A comforting conclusion is that which leads us always to choose the best. Mr. Andrew Ulmer, Bluffton, Ind., says I have thoroughly tested St. Jacobs Oil, and find for rheumatism and neuralgia it has no equal.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

BROILED PIGEON—Cut out the breasts of some young, tender, plump pigeons, dip in melted butter, and then in bread crumbs, and broil. Serve on toast and surround with gravy made from the portions of the pigeons left

PEACH BUTTER.—Pare ripe peaches and put them in a preserving kettle, with sufficient water to boil them soft, then sift through a cullender, removing the stones. To each quart of peach put one and one-half pound sugar, and boil very slowly one hour. Stir often, and do not let them burn. Put in stone or glass jars and keep in a cool place.

MEAT PIE.—Cut up some pieces of good tender raw beef or mutton, season with pepper, salt, and, if liked, one finely-minced onion, boil a half-dozen good sized mealy potatoes, mash, smooth and wet, with milk enough to form a dough to make the crust, salt to please the taste, roll out full half an inch thick, and line a buttered dish large enough to hold the meat, lay in the meat, add a teacup of water, or less, if the pie is to be for a small family, then roll out a thick crust of the potato, covering the top of the pie at least an inch thick, and bake about an hour and a half

HOW TO COOK EGG PLANT.—Pare and cut the egg plant in thin slices let it stand for two or three hours in cold water, well salted, which removes a strong flavor and makes it more delicate, when thoroughly drained, dip each slice into egg and cream well beaten, (two eggs and two table-spoonfuls cream) then into cracker crumbs. Have ready a large frying kettle of boiling lard, frying a few slices at a time, they need room, if you would have them delicate and crisp Stewed tomato is very nice with egg plant.

BREAKFAST ROLL.—Prepare a good dressing, such as you like for turkey or duck, take a round steak, pound it, but not very hard, spread the dressing over it, sprinkle in a little salt, pepper, and few bits of butter, lap over the ends, roll the steak up tightly and tie closely, spread two great spoonfuls butter over the steak after rolling it up, then wash with a well beaten egg, put water in the bakepan, lay in the steak so as not to touch the water, and bake as you would a duck, basting often. A half hour in a brisk oven will bake. Make a brown gravy and send to table hot.

SWEET PICKLES.—There are many recipes for making a sweet pickle of fruit, all of which are complicated and tedious. The following, which will answer equally for damsons, plums, cherries, apricots and peaches serves every purpose of a fine-flavored, handsome pickle, of good keeping qualities, and has the advantage of giving but little trouble Prepare your fruit as if for preserving, stoning it, and to seven pounds of fruit take three and one-half pounds clean brown sugar, one pint vinegar and one ounce each of cinnamon in sticks, sprig mace and cloves. Put fruit into a jar, boil the vinegar and spices together, and pour it over the fruit, letting it stand for two days. Then pour the vinegar off again, put it on to boil, and when hot pour in the fruit and boil all together until they are clear and transparent. This does just as well as the repeated scalding usually recommended.

"I say, Jenkins, can you tell a young, tender chicken from an old tough one?"
"Of course I can."
"Well, how?"
"By the teeth."
"Chickens have no teeth."
"No, but I have."
"Good morning."
"Good morning."

A loving bride A young man had just been married. On the evening of the happy day he observes his bride carefully restoring her bouquet of orange blossoms within a globe of glass prepared for the purpose. Much surprised, he inquires the reason. She, with a charming smile, replies "But, my dear, I may be able to keep it for next time."

In a railroad collision the other day a young lady's old-style bonnet was crushed and dented in seventeen different places. She took it home, put a flower and two yards of ribbon on it, and now has a bonnet of the latest style worth eleven dollars and a half.—*Norristown Herald.*

"The Doctors Said

I would never leave my bed. That was three months ago, and now I weigh 190 pounds. I cannot write half of what I want to say, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure did it all"

H. O. ROURK, Rahway, N. J.

☞ Messrs. Wm. Rust & Sons, Druggists, New Brunswick, N. J. Since boyhood I have been troubled with Catarrh and Hay Fever, and have been unable to obtain permanent relief until I used Ely's Cream Balm, which has cured me. After a few day's use I could sleep all night; which I could not do before. E. L. Clickerer, New Brunswick, N J. Price 50 cents.

☞ Ladies, and all who lead sedentary lives, should use Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. For sale at all Drug Stores.

☞ We again call the attention of the people of Bristol and vicinity to our very large stock of plants, which we are offering at greatly reduced figures, to close out the surplus stock for the season. Our prices compare favorably with all other first class florists. We call particular attention to this fact. Price wherever you can, then give us a call. A large stock of cabbage and celery plants in any quantity to suit purchasers. Now is the time to set out cabbage plants. Celery plants from July to August. DeWitts' Green House, between Penn and Walnut.

☞ Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great medicine for the cure of all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of a man and women ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

A Good Foundation.

One of the greatest troubles of our people is weakness of the stomach. As this soon causes Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism, they prevail in almost every American household. There is positively no need for anybody to suffer from these painful troubles who can buy a 50 cent bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic, for this superior medicine always tones up the stomach and nervous system, and keeps the kidneys active in carrying off the foul matters, thus laying a good foundation for perfect health.—*N. O. Picayune.*

☞ Try a bottle of St. James Oil for Rheumatism and neuralgia. Price 25 cents. Boileau's, Dorrance St. pharmacy.

☞ Tropic Fruit Laxative and Ely's Cream Balm, at Boileau's Dorrance street Pharmacy.

☞ Everybody says so. Mertz, corner Pond and Washington streets has the largest bread in Bristol.

☞ For fine confectionery and fruits, send your order to Mertz.

List of Articles Useful at This Season, With the Prices Attached.

Mosquito Netting	5 to 10 cts. yd.
Fans—palm	1 and 2 cts
Japan	3 to 10 cts.
Ladies' and gents' thin undershirts, as low as	19 cts.
Thin Stockings	5 cts.
Men's harvest or fishing hats	7 cts.
" Alpaca coats	50 cts.
" striped summer coats	35 cts.
Ladies' linen ulsters	$1 00
Thin Cambric muslin	12 cts. yd.
Zephyr shawls	75 to $1 00
Ladies' elegant silk worked stockings, nice to wear with walking shoes	18 cts.
Laces for edging and trimming	1 to 2 cts. yd.

These goods, at the extremely low prices quoted, can be obtained only at WOOD'S CASH STORE, Bristol.

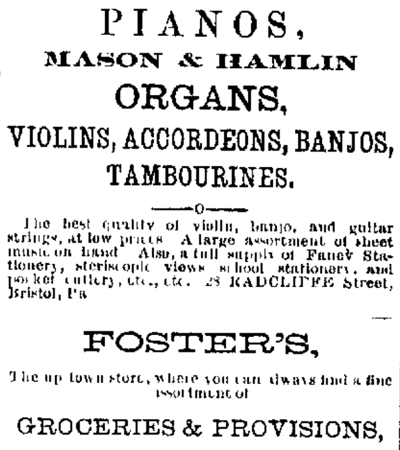
H. A. Bradfield,
AGENT FOR
DECKER & BRO. AND HAINES BROS.
PIANOS,
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS,
VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, BANJOS,
TAMBOURINES.

The best quality of violin, banjo, and guitar strings, at low prices A large assortment of sheet music on hand Also, a full supply of Fancy Stationery, steriscopic views school stationery, and pocket cutlery, etc., etc. 28 RADCLIFFE Street, Bristol, Pa

FOSTER'S,
The up town store, where you can always find a fine assortment of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
also, DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, at prices that will give satisfaction. Please call and be convinced.
EDWARD H FOSTER,
15 Dorrance street, Bristol

FOR SALE.
IN BURLINGTON, a Corner Brick Store and Dwelling A good stand. Terms easy. Address F W R, Box 80, Burlington, N J

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM,
OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate and when its use is continued, in ninety nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify On account of its proven merits it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1 00 Six bottles for $5 00 Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry Send for pamphlet. Address as above [illegible]

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver 25 cents per box

For sale by Dr H Pursell, Bristol

J. K. WILDMAN,
No. 26 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured
INGRAIN CARPETS, 5 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 cents per yard.
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. 42

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington st
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
and almost everything in the Grocery Line.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.
Long Tested.—Often Imitated.—Never Equaled.

PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION!
Made in every desirable pattern; light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*; being unequalled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers
CAUTION.—Beware of *intriguers* offering second-hand shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap,) "I B SEELEY—WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.
Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.
PRICE, $3.00.
For sale in Bristol by DR. H. PURSELL, corner Mill and Cedar Streets.

Hardware and Iron.

At No. 47 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full and complete stock of Shelf and Heavy
HARDWARE!!
IRON & STEEL,
Nails and Cutlery,
FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS,
WIRE SCREEN,
GUM HOSE,
Horse Shoes
—AND—
Horse Shoe Nails.
LOWEST PRICES!

J. S. THOMAS,
Mill Street,
BRISTOL MILLS.
FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL.
ROGERS BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO J & A DORRANCE,
Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.
Feed
of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.
Lumber.
Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades, Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.
☞ Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality. Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our
Saw Mill
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.
Planing Mill.
Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.
Shingles
In all the varieties as to size, quality and prices so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.
Coal
Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.
Wood
Ready sawed for Summer use and very cheap. Cedar Rails lower than usual. GRAIN BOUGHT at the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
ROGERS BROTHERS.

INSURANCE.
We can give you Insurance in good reliable home mutual companies at a comparatively low cost. The HOME COMPANIES should be supported Take your choice. We are agents for
MUTUAL COMPANIES.
COMMERCIAL of Bristol,
FARMERS' MUTUAL, Hulmeville,
ALLEN MUTUAL, Allentown.
STOCK COMPANIES.
NORTH AMERICA, ... Philadelphia.
PENNSYLVANIA, ... Philadelphia.
ROYAL, ... Liverpool.
Besides many others
Household goods and Farmers' crops insured at special rates—on either all cash or mutual plan.
E. G. HARRISON & SON,
44 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,

INSURANCE!
ÆTNA, Hartford, Conn.
FRANKLIN, Philadelphia.
QUEEN, Liverpool.
FARMERS', York, Pa.
WATERTOWN, N.Y.
PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST COMPANY, Philadelphia.
Represented by
FRANK P. ADAMS, Bristol.
SURVEYING & CONVEYANCING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Highest Cash Price Paid For
Rags, Paper, Old Books, Etc., Etc.
And called for at residence. Orders left at corner of WOOD and PENN STREETS, will receive prompt attention.

WM. C. PEIRCE,
Stock Broker,
No. 136 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Second Floor, PHILADELPHIA.
Orders received for the purchase and sale of all kinds of investment securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, including Government Bonds, State and City Loans, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &c., &c. 551

MITCHELL & KIRKMAN,
MARBLE
and
Brown Stone
CUTTERS.

Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES & STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c., &c.

We Are Increasing Our Sales All The Time.
AND WHY?
BECAUSE—Our goods are always found as we represent them
BECAUSE—Consumers have come to the conclusion they might as well have the best they can get, when they have to pay no more for it.
We are getting new coal and flour and feed customers every day or so.
Come examine our stock and give us a trial and satisfy yourselves.
HAWKE & JOHNSON,
25 Bath Street, Bristol
Open from 6 A M to 8 P. M

Which Plan is the Best?
THE COMMERCIAL
Insurance Company
Insures Dwelling Houses, Stores, &c., &
(No hazardous risks taken)
ON EITHER MUTUAL OR STOCK PLANS.
In the Mutual Plan the fees are fixed at a rate that will meet all expense and the average loss by fire. The policies being liable to assessment in case of extra losses
The Stock Plan is upon the usual rates Stock Companies, with no liability for assessment. Full particulars given Apply at office
No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT.
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY. 740

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,
PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove and Tinware Store.
ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best terms

For Rent.
SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten room house on Dorrance Street. JOSHUA PEIRCE

FlorestonCologne
Most Fragrant & Refreshing of Perfumes
Exceedingly Delicate and Lasting.
Price, 25 cts. Large Bottles, 75 cts.
Sold by dealers in Drugs & Perfumery Signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on every bottle

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
The Medicine for Every Family.
NEVER INTOXICATES.
Made from Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia, and other of the best vegetable remedies known, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC has remarkably varied curative powers, & is the greatest Stomach Corrector, Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator ever made &
The Best Medicine You can Use for Restoring Health & Strength.
It commences to act from the first dose, searches out the weak organs, and is warranted to cure or help all diseases of the Bowels, Stomach, Blood Kidneys, Liver, Urinary Organs, all Complaints of Women, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism and Drunkenness.
Try a bottle to-day; it may save your life. 50c and $1 sizes at all druggists Every genuine bottle has our signature on outside wrapper, Hiscox & Co., N. Y. Large saving in buying $1 size.

Parker's Hair Balsam
Just What is Wanted.
Everybody whose hair is gray or faded has felt the need of a Hair Restorer and dressing that is cleanly, agreeably perfumed and harmless. Parker's Hair Balsam satisfies the most fastidious in these respects. Sold by druggists at 50c and $1

JAMES LYNDALL,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
Foot of Pond Street, Bristol, Pa.
KALSOMINING AND FRESCOING
A Speciality.
Estimates furnished and all orders promptly attended to.

Bristol Green House.
WE have doubled the size of our establishment since last spring, and are constantly adding new attractions. We have a greater variety of plants in larger lots than we have ever had, our collection of ROSES is unsurpassed and we respectfully invite lovers of roses to examine our stock before ordering any through the mail Roses planted directly out of pots possess every advantage over roses received through the mail, or express The same can be said of all other plants We have 12,000 roses in about 100 varieties, and sell six of one kind and eight of another for ONE DOLLAR These bushes are now in bud and we guarantee them to give the same satisfaction our plants always have In addition to this large stock of roses our establishment is well stocked with every thing that pertains to any first-class floral establishment Those who wait until June to give their orders will fail to get some of the best varieties of roses. No one should fail to give us a call between now and Easter. We will take orders for trees, evergreens, etc, for yards and lawns until April 1st Plants for the vegetable garden, strawberry plants, grapevines, lawn grass seed, etc. etc A very fine display of cinerarias, esteibla japonica, carnation pinks, etc DeWITTS' GREEN HOUSES, Pond street, between Walnut and Penn

DELAVAU'S
Whooping Cough
REMEDY.
Manufactured over thirty years, has proved to be the most reliable medicine for its purpose ever placed before the public It will STOP THE WHOOPING, EASE EXPECTORATION, and greatly RELIEVE THE SPASMODIC COUGH—usually lasting so long, besides shortening its duration to about half the usual time Bring perfectly harmless in its action, the effect of an overdose will only sicken the stomach or produce a slight vomiting. It is also an unfailing remedy for the immediate relief of CROUP and HOARSENESS, and in RACKING COUGH and COLD ON THE CHEST it will make a speedy cure. Price 50 cents. WM. W. DELAVAU, Proprietor, Sixth & Wood Sts., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.
For sale in Bristol by H. G. PETERS, 63 Mill St.

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE Treasurer of Bristol Borough hereby gives notice that he will sit at the Town House, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28th and 29th, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M, for the purpose of receiving borough taxes. JAMES WRIGHT, Treasurer.

A. L. PACKER,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Flour,
FEED and GRAIN.

COAL.
From the Harleigh and Lattimore Mines,
CAREFULLY PICKED AND SCREENED,
Sold at the lowest market prices

FLOUR.

W. & E. Thomas, Best Flour, per 100,	$3 0
Good Family, "	3 00
	Per bbl
Stanton's New Process (Patent),	$9 50
Belle of Venice—St Louis,	7 50
Pride of Canton—Ohio,	7 00
Belle of Minnesota,	7 00
New Providence—Ohio,	6 50

WOOD.
OAK—Cut and Split, ready for use, $2 25 per cart load
PINE—Cut and Split, ready for use, of best quality, $2 25 per cart load
All the above goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction If not as represented will be sent for and taken back without charge
The attention of the citizens of Bristol and vicinity is called to my very large stock now on hand of the above named articles, and persons will find it to their advantage to examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited
A. L. PACKER,
Mill Street, Opposite Old Post Office
136 BRISTOL, PA

A POSITIVE CURE!

This remedy is offered to the Public with the most entire confidence in its virtues, based upon an experience of 15 years, during which time its efficacy as an Infallible remedy for piles has been fully established It almost immediately relieves the PAIN, and in a short time allays the INFLAMMATION which is such a disagreeable symptom of PILES, and by attending to the full directions the sufferer will be speedily relieved from the unpleasant affection Prepared only by EUGENE D. RITER, Druggist, S. W. Cor. Sixth & Thompson Streets Philadelphia. WILLARD'S PILE PILLS should always be used in conjunction with the ointment when there is constipation Price 25 cents per box For sale by W. N. K. BOILEAU, Bristol.

JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
HATS, CAPS
AND
STRAW GOODS.
No 1209 North Second Street
East Side, Four doors above Girard Ave
PHILADELPHIA
A full assortment of Umbrellas

ROBERT BELL,
No. 8 SPRUCE STREET,
Keeps constantly on hand a fresh stock of general groceries
TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES
Also, Rogers' Flour

C. F. MERTZ
BAKER,
corner Washington and Pond Sts, has just opened a Bread, Cake and Pie Bakery where you will always find a large assortment of all kinds of Cakes and Pies also Bread of a superior quality and larger size than elsewhere Give him a call

NOTICE.

Persons having business to transact with

FRANK P. ADAMS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
will please call at the Office of B F GILKESON, Esq, between the hours of 9 A. M and 3 P. M At other times, at his own Office, opposite the Cottage Hotel

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
AT THE
Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.
KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c Also, Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meat of all kinds.
Special inducements given cash customers.

The Warren Organs!
These superb instruments are excelled by none, and equalled by but few. They have that peculiar pipe-organ tone so desirable, but so difficult to obtain. The cases are of elegant design and fine finish. Each instrument fully warranted for six years Prices vary from $35 upwards. Also, the
CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANOS,
so well known for their superior tone, great durability and fine finish Large assortment constantly on hand.
A. G. CLEMMER,
S W. Cor. 13th & Chestnut Sts,
PHILADELPHIA
SEND FOR CIRCULARS

DR. HUTCHINSON'S
WORM DESTROYER
An Old and Tried Remedy. *Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive.* We guarantee its virtue. We have hundreds of Testimonials, collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively *there is no remedy equal to* Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, *Round, Seat, Long, and Tape*), that infest the human system. *Physicians buy them* and give them to their suffering patients *There is no humbug or quackery* about this thoroughly reliable medicine. Price, 25c. per box.
A. W. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia

BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT CO.

TO INVESTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Treasurer, of the Bristol Improvement Company will receive subscriptions for stock of the company at his office, in Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa., for all or any part of

$20,000

authorized increase of said stock. As is well known, this is a permanent seven per cent. dividend stock, based upon Real Estate security, and must commend itself to prudent investors. CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Secretary.
Bristol. Aug. 11, 1880.

JOSEPH SHERMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,
Siding and Flooring,
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS.
IN EVERY VARIETY.
Mill—Dorrance St., west Railroad
BRISTOL, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
W. J. HEISS BRO. & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Girard Avenue and Front Street, Philadelphia.
FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

HERCULES ATKIN,
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, LINOLEUMS
AND COCOA MATTING, IN GREAT VARIETY
NO. 1013 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GEORGE STONE & SON,
COR. POND & LAFAYETTE STREETS,
BRISTOL, PA.,
PLUMBERS.
STEAM & GAS PIPE FITTERS,
ALSO,
Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Steam Heating Apparatus, Hydraulic Rams, Lift and Force Pumps of all kinds.
REPAIR WORK SOLICITED Also constantly on hand,
GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBES AND SHADES, BATH TUBS, CIRCULATING BOILERS,
GENUINE CUCUMBER PUMPS.
Warranted to be made of Cucumber Wood and the cheapest and best Pumps in the market These Pumps are made by skillful workmen and will stand the test that is claimed for them, and are much superior to the poplar pump, which is an imitation of them Don't buy elsewhere until you examine them and get our prices REFERENCES—C W & J Peirce and Grundy Brothers & Campion
☞ Factory, Dorrance Street, West of Railroad.
ARTHUR T. COLLINS,
Foot of Market Street, Bristol, Pa.,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter.
Dealer in all material pertaining to the business, such as
LEAD,
IRON,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
BRASS AND COPPER WORK,
PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS,
WIND MILLS
GAS FIXTURES,
BATH BOILERS, &c.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction and on the most reasonable terms Give me a call before going elsewhere. Repair work of all kinds promptly attended to

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA
HEADACHE CURED
DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED
A CURE GUARANTEED, 25 CENTS BY USING
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